DD/A Registry
78-0637

STATINTL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Officer, DDA

Bob:

Per your request, attached is a proposed writeup on the NPIC Job Fair for use in Notes From The Director. I have also attached a copy of the brochure that we have handed out to the students that have attended.

Hope this fills the bill.

STATINTL

Executive Officer, NPIC
15 February 1978
(DATE)

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The National Photographic Interpretation Center, for the second year, has put on a job fair for District of Columbia high school seniors and juniors who are interested in science.

The program, which is part of the Center's EEO efforts, was designed to acquaint students with potential careers in areas they might not be familiar with. The program covered a five-day period and was attended by several hundred students.

Each afternoon Metro buses picked up students at various high schools and transported them to [redacted] where they were briefed STATINTL and given demonstrations on photo science, photogrammetry, photo interpretation, and computer science. Senior management of the Center participated in the program, including Arthur C. Lundahl, the retired Director who played a key part in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

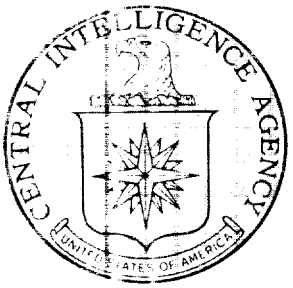
Faculty members of the Rochester Institute of Technology discussed academic programs which would enable students to qualify for positons in these fields.

The groups attending, which included instructors and guidance counselors as well as students, were highly receptive to the program and a large number indicated they would like further information on potential careers in these areas.

In addition to senior NPIC management, officials from other parts of the Agency, attended in order to determine the possibility of similar activities for other components.

Although the job fair involved a fair amount of effort, it would appear worthwhile in that it assists young people in determining meaningful career goals, and further, indicates the Agency's interest in working with these young people.

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP



District of Columbia High School Students

FEBRUARY 1978

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Some Colleges You Might Attend

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Fort Scott Comm. Jr. College, Fort Scott, Kansas

Franklin Institute, Boston, Mass.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Monroe Community College, Rochester, N.Y.

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N.Y.

University of California at Berkeley, Calif.

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.

OTHERS (See your Guidance Counselor)

PHOTOTECHNOLOGY

Phototechnology is the science that is concerned with understanding the photographic process and discovering new and more effective ways of capturing information and displaying it visually.

You can see the applications of phototechnology everywhere you turn—the instant photographs from Polaroid and Eastman-Kodak cameras, the pocket cameras that will go everywhere, the ERTS and LANDSAT satellite photos, the pictures from the Mars Viking Lander, the underwater photography in "Jaws," the imaginary views from inside the body in "Fantastic Voyage."

Phototechnologists contribute to every step in the photographic process, from looking at a scene to understand how it will appear in a photograph to designing a better slide projector and screen. They investigate emulsion composition and construction, film manufacturing, camera construction and characteristics, processing chemistry, techniques, and equipment, film titling techniques and equipment, methods and equipment for determining photographic quality, and the equipment for extracting information from photographs, such as densitometers, and stereoscopes and plotting instruments.

The fields of science involved in phototechnology cross the spectrum of scientific knowledge—optics, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, physics, mathematics, physiology, psychology. As the applications of photography increase, the phototechnologist must prepare himself by entering new fields—astronomy, geology, oceanography, agronomy, economics—since photography is being used more and more for such activities as exploration in and from space, medical research, mineral exploration, crop forecasting, environmental research.

Phototechnology is a full science, offering challenging opportunities to the imaginative science student and great rewards for the inquisitive researcher.

PHOTOGRAMMETRY

The photogrammetrist (a word derived from Greek words meaning light, writing and measurement) is concerned with deriving information from photographic systems that can be used for scientific measurements. Photogrammetry, therefore, is the science and art of obtaining reliable measurements by means of photography.

Most photography is pictorial—pictures of people, common objects like sailboats and buildings, records of family events, trips, and parties. A good pictorial photograph is one that makes Aunt Nellie look like Aunt Nellie, that shows the people at the picnic just as you remember them, that recalls for you how much you enjoyed your trip to Florida.

The photography of the photogrammetrist is technical—pictures of the land taken from special photographic aircraft, X-ray photographs taken for open-heart and brain surgery, pictures of an ancient Egyptian temple that is being destroyed by desert sandstorms. The photogrammetrist can determine how much water may be in a lake, where the surgeon should begin his incision and how deep he should cut, what the actual contours of the Pharaoh's face are on the temple. The photogrammetrist wants to know accurate lengths and heights and distances: whether a lake is ten acres in area or ten and a half; whether the malignancy on the brain is 3.17 cm beneath the surface or 3.21 cm; whether the pillars supporting the temple's roof are straight-sided cylinders or slightly tapered.

This kind of information can be measured in a photograph if certain facts are known about the dimensions within the camera, the relationship between the lens and the film, and the relationship between the camera and the object being photographed.

The basic science of photogrammetry is mathematics, but other areas of knowledge are computer science, optics, phototechnology, statistics, cartography (mapmaking), geodesy (determination of the shape of the earth), and surveying. In addition, depending on his area of work, the photogrammetrist may require other specialized kinds of knowledge, such as road construction or oil exploration background, medical technology, or agricultural expertise. Photogrammetry is a vital research tool in areas ranging from astronomy, metallurgy, forestry, and meteorology to military intelligence.

I would like further information on the Rochester Institute of Technology.

My main interest is in:

Photography .....☐
Photogrammetry.....☐
Photo Science .....☐
Photo Interpretation .....☐
Other (specify) .....
.....

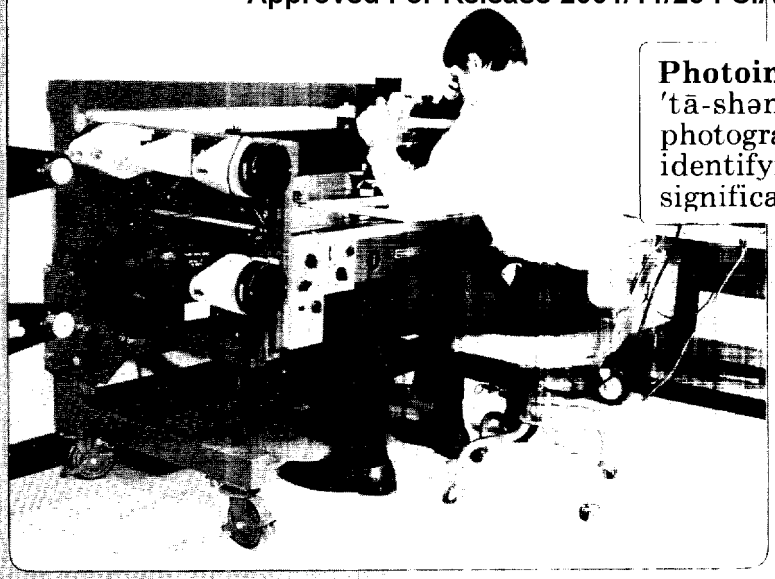
I will graduate from high school in _____.

Name .....
Address .....
.....

I found the Job Fair to be:

Very informative .....☐
Informative .....☐
Not informative .....☐

Suggestions for improvement .....
.....
.....
.....



Photointerpretation ('fōt-ō-in-tər-prə-'tā-shən)n: the act of examining photographic images for the purpose of identifying objects and judging their significance.

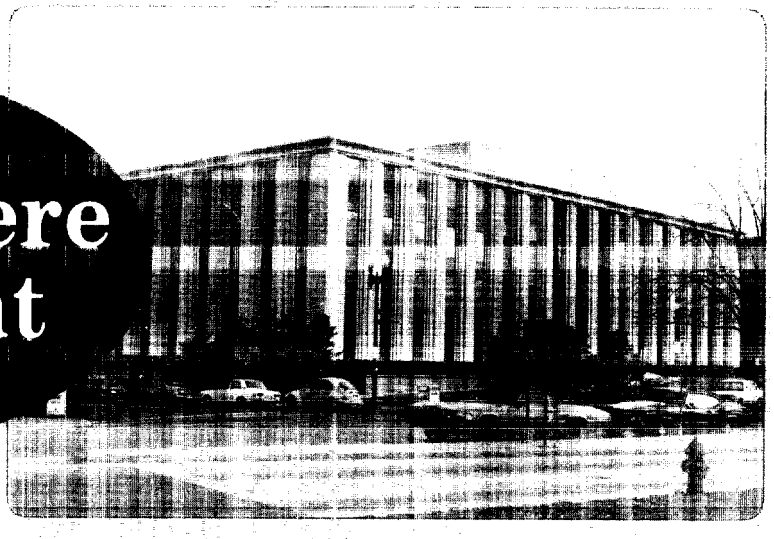
Some Things You Might Be Doing

Photoscience ('fōt-ō-'si-ən(t)s)n: the study of the materials and processes of photography, the prime objective of which is to improve such materials and processes and develope new ones.

Photogrammetry ('fōt-ō'gram-ə-trē)n: the art and science of obtaining reliable measurements of physical objects and the environment using photography.

CIA
NOAA NASA
Other Government Agencies
Department of Defense
USGS EPA

Some Places Where You Might Work



Polaroid
Eastman Kodak
Aero Service Corp
Other Private Companies
Air Survey Corp
ERSAT

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CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION

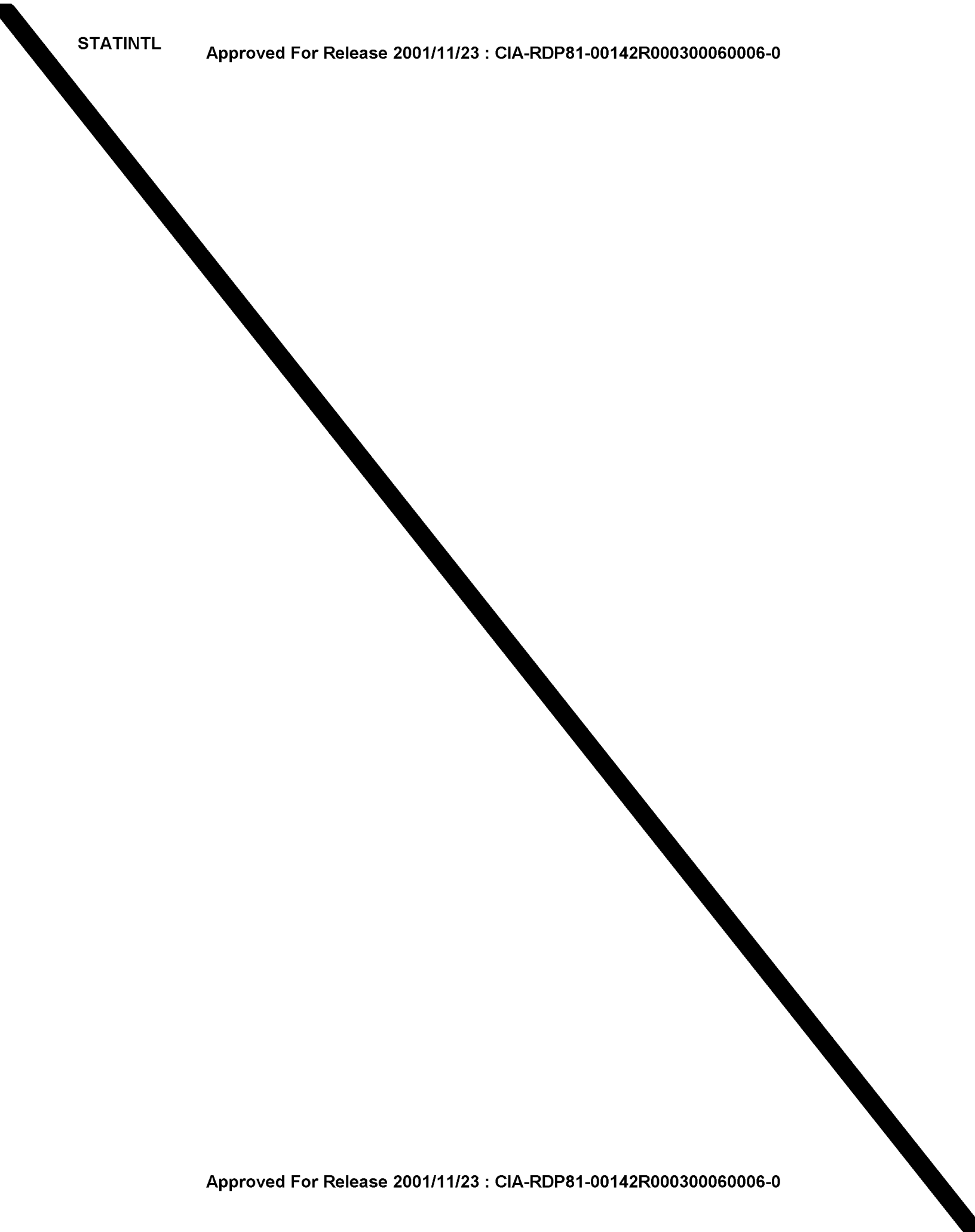
We are in the process of installing a limited closed circuit television capability in the Headquarters building. Television is a versatile communications medium and the proposed CCTV system will have the capability of presenting items of interest, such as Presidential news conferences, special programs, news broadcasts, etc., including internal administrative communications to Agency employees.

The initial installation will find TV screens in my office, that of the DDCI, the DCI Conference Room, the Office of the Assistant to the Director (Public Affairs) and two screens each in the first floor cafeterias.

It is my opinion that this one-way CCTV system originating ~~in~~ from and controlled by the Office of Central Reference, will provide a basic ingredient for more rapid internal communications.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONING FACILITIES

The desirability of and need for somewhat expanded physical conditioning facilities in the Headquarters area has been under consideration for some months. I am pleased to state that we are proceeding with plans for construction of such facilities. Design and construction drawings have been completed and action is underway to let a contract for construction. The facilities, at least initially, will include a softball field, football/soccer field, basketball court, handball court and two tennis courts. The proposed site, which has space for future expansion, lies north of West Parking Lot behind the Printing and Photography Building. Completion is anticipated by 4 July 1978.



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